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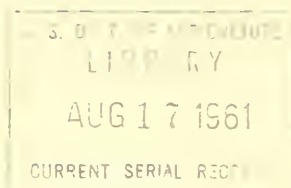
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# Foreign

# CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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## CANADIAN TOBACCO CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO RISE

Canadians purchased more tobacco products in the early months of 1961 than in the similar period a year ago.

Cigarette sales, based on tax-paid withdrawals, totaled 14,871 million pieces in January-May 1961--up 7.3 percent from the first 5 months of 1960.

Cigar consumption rose to 133.7 million pieces from 121.9 million in January-May 1960. Sales of cut tobacco (smoking and chewing) also were somewhat larger than a year ago, but sales of plug tobacco and snuff were a little smaller.

## JAPANESE TOBACCO CROP EXPECTED TO BE LARGER

Japan's tobacco production will be a little larger this year than in 1960, in accordance with plans of the Japan Monopoly Corporation.

Biggest gains are expected for flue-cured and native light sun-cured. The flue-cured crop may reach 174 million pounds in 1961, compared with 158 million in 1960; native light sun-cured may amount to 95 million pounds, compared with 89 million a year ago. The Japanese crop of burley is likely to be about the same as in 1960--13 million pounds.

## BLUE MOLD MAY DECREASE ITALIAN TOBACCO CROP

A rather serious attack of blue mold may sharply reduce Italy's tobacco crop this year.

Early reports indicate that the disease is much more serious than a year ago when it appeared in Italy for the first time. Last year incidence was mainly in the northern section of the country. This year, the mold was first noticed in southern Italy and moved northward. To date, northern agricultural areas have not been greatly affected, because growers there have been making strong efforts to control the disease by use of prescribed chemicals.

The principal kinds of tobacco affected this year are oriental, fire-cured, and burley. Total production of all kinds may not exceed 80 million pounds, compared with about 155 million in 1960.

## SALES OF FRENCH CIGARETTES CONTAINING U.S. LEAF RISE

Sales of French cigarettes containing U.S. leaf tobacco rose again in 1960.

The Gitanes brand, which contains some U.S. fire-cured leaf showed an increase of about 20 percent from 1959. Sales of Royale, a brand containing

U.S. light cigarette leaf, rose 35 percent. These gains more than offset slight declines in purchases of other, less-important brands that also have U.S. tobaccos as an ingredient.

Gitanes and Royale have been advertised extensively under a joint market development program undertaken by the French Monopoly, the U.S. tobacco trade, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Sales of cigarettes last year in continental France amounted to 98.4 million pounds. Of this total, imported brands accounted for 3.8 million pounds, with the United States supplying about two-thirds.

CIGARETTES: Sales of principal French brands  
containing U.S. tobacco, 1957-60

Brand	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Gitanes 2/ .....	12,119	14,533	15,454	18,355
Royale 3/ .....	600	928	1,105	1,490
Balto 3/ .....	1,065	1,142	1,045	979
Rallye 3/ .....	421	364	302	276
Week End 3/ .....	421	397	344	317
High Life 3/ .....	289	258	223	198
Total.....	14,915	17,622	18,473	21,615

1/ Excludes Corsica and Guadeloupe. 2/ Made partially from U.S. dark tobacco. 3/ Contain mostly U.S. light cigarette tobaccos.

WEST GERMANY IMPORTING  
LESS BUTTER, MORE CHEESE

West Germany imported only 4 million pounds of butter in the first quarter of 1961, mostly from France. In comparison, 27 million pounds were purchased from all sources in the first quarter of 1960 to alleviate the shortage caused by the 1959 drought.

Imports of cheese--up 11 percent to 54 million pounds--came mostly from traditional suppliers, the Netherlands (27 million pounds) and Denmark (18 million), and consisted largely of Edam, Gouda, and Tilsiter types.

Dry whole milk imports were 3 million pounds, compared with 4 million in 1960. France was the principal supplier.

Imports of nonfat dry milk dropped from 7 million pounds to 1 million. Of this quantity, the United States supplied 780,000 pounds, all under welfare programs.



## LARD IMPORTS DROP IN U.K.

The United Kingdom imported 145 million pounds of lard from January through May--26 percent less than the 197 million purchased in the same period of 1960.

In the first 5 months of 1961, the United States supplied 98 million pounds, or 68 percent of total U.K. imports. During the same months of 1960, the United States supplied 161 million pounds, or 82 percent of the total.

France, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium increased their lard shipments to the United Kingdom during January-May over the same period of 1960. Hog numbers and slaughter in the 4 countries are at high levels, and more lard has been available for export at competitive prices.

LARD: U.K. imports by country of origin and country  
percentage of total, January-May 1960 and 1961

Country of origin	January-May 1960		January-May 1961	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States.....	160,634	81.5	98,345	67.7
France.....	20,095	10.2	22,760	15.7
Belgium.....	2,639	1.3	4,996	3.4
Denmark.....	5,372	2.7	6,289	4.3
Netherlands.....	4,482	2.3	5,939	4.1
Canada.....	1,585	0.8	531	0.4
Sweden.....	1,981	1.0	1,060	0.7
Other countries.....	430	0.2	5,321	3.7
Total.....	197,218	100.0	145,241	100.0

Henry A. Lane & Co., Ltd., London, England.

U.K. EXPORTS NONFAT DRY MILK  
TO DENMARK AND NETHERLANDS

The United Kingdom sold 8 million pounds of nonfat dry milk to the Netherlands and 4 million to Denmark during the first 5 months of 1961, compared with no sales to these countries in the comparable period of 1960.

Nonfat shipments during January-May 1961, at 19 million pounds, were almost 4 times as large as in January-May 1960.

## CANADA ESTABLISHES 1961 SHEEP AND WOOL SUPPORTS

Canada has established its 1961 program of price supports and other assistance for sheep and wool producers.

Wool growers will again receive an incentive-type payment in 1961. It will be equal to the difference between the market price for basic grades and the support rate of 60 cents per pound (U.S. \$.58).

To support lamb prices, the Canadian Agricultural Stabilization Board will purchase at the support rate of \$19.35 (U.S. \$18.77) lamb that cannot be moved through regular trade channels at that level.

To stimulate the production of high-quality lamb, the Canadian Government will pay producers a premium of \$2.00 (U.S. \$1.94) and \$1.00 (U.S. \$.97) on grade A and B carcasses, respectively.

The Provincial Government of Ontario has announced a plan to expand the sheep industry in the province. The plan provides for government payment of two-thirds of the freight rate on shipments of 100 or more ewes purchased in western Canada.

Canadian imports of lambs from the United States have been unusually large this year. Imports of sheep and lambs for slaughter from January 1 through July 22 totaled 42,600 head, compared with 22,000 in the same period of 1960. Canada imports a large portion of the wool it uses, but practically none comes from the United States.

## U.S. MOHAIR EXPORTS CONTINUE TO RISE

U.S. exports of mohair, including wool-like specialty hair, totaled 8,421,000 pounds in the first 6 months of 1961--6 percent above shipments in the same period of 1960.

Exports to the United Kingdom, historically the largest buyer, are currently running behind a year ago. At the same time, exports to Japan have increased sharply. During the first 6 months of 1961, Japanese purchases were nearly double the total for all of 1960. The other 2 leading buyers--the Netherlands and Belgium--also increased their purchases during the first half of the year, compared with the same period in 1960.

Mohair has been used increasingly as an apparel fiber in recent years. The demand is largely influenced by fashion changes and the general level of prosperity.

The average price received by Texas growers was \$.85 per pound in July--down \$.06 per pound from June, and \$.12 per pound from July 1960. The current support price is \$.73 per pound.



MOHAIR 1/: U.S. exports by country of destination, clean content, annual 1958-60, January-June 1960 and 1961

Country	Annual			January-June		Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1961
	1958	1959	1960	1960	1961	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom:	8,115	10,431	8,811	5,213	4,655	-558
Netherlands....:	3,046	4,407	1,670	974	1,132	+158
Belgium.....:	854	1,148	836	423	724	+301
Japan.....:	263	811	622	373	1,193	+820
Canada.....:	247	193	404	206	217	+11
Italy.....:	37	657	455	339	270	-69
Germany, West.:	369	627	293	226	40	-186
Switzerland....:	190	69	84	32	29	-3
Others.....:	89	218	336	169	161	-8
Total....:	13,210	18,561	13,511	7,955	8,421	+466

1/ Includes wool-like specialty hair.

Bureau of the Census.

#### SPRING BEAN CROP DOWN IN 2 MEXICAN STATES

The 1961 bean crop in the Mexican states of Sinaloa and Sonora reportedly has suffered a 40-percent loss due to drought.

Yields are expected to be about eight 100-pound bags per acre--extremely low for this irrigated area. Although Sinaloa and Sonora are not among the largest bean-producing states in Mexico, they do produce about 8 percent of the country's total crop, which averages 11 million bags annually.

#### COLOMBIA PLANNING EMERGENCY IMPORTS OF GRAINS AND PULSES

Colombia is planning emergency imports involving 25,000 tons of corn, 28,000 of rice, 5,000 of beans, 1,000 of peas, and 1,000 of lentils. Shipments probably will be made in August and September.

Other recent imports (Foreign Crops and Markets, July 31, 1961, which correctly should have indicated 20,000 tons of rice) have not been sufficient to overcome shortages and prevent further increases in retail prices.

## NORWAY RESTRICTS MEAT IMPORTS TO PROTECT PRODUCERS

Norway is importing only small quantities of meat so that (a) prices to its producers will be maintained and (b) diseases not existent in the country can be prevented from entering.

Norwegian consumption of meat is rather low, and prices are relatively high. The country could use about 60 million additional pounds of meat--40 million of beef and 20 million of pork and poultry.

The United States, being free from foot-and-mouth disease, could easily supply about 4 million pounds of the beef. Although plentiful U.S. supplies of pork and poultry are available, these items are not allowed to enter Norway because of hog cholera and Newcastle disease in the United States. Elimination of these diseases could possibly result in a \$3-million-a-year U.S. pork trade with Norway and a \$4-million trade in poultry.

## U.S. EXPORTS OF MOST LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS INCREASE IN JUNE

U.S. exports of tallow, red meats, variety meats, hog casings, and hides and skins were higher in June than a year ago.

Exports of 157 million pounds of inedible tallow in June were 29 percent above June 1960. The U.S.S.R. was the largest purchaser, taking 50 million pounds and bringing total shipments to that country for the first 6 months of 1961 to 131 million pounds. No shipments were made to the U.S.S.R. last year. Tallow exports to Japan were 28 million pounds, making a 6-month total of 181 million, compared with 163 million a year earlier.

Lard shipments continued well below 1960. The United Kingdom took about 25 percent less than in 1960, while shipments to Cuba have nearly stopped.

Red meat exports were 47 percent larger in June than in the same month of 1960. The only items that were not higher were canned sausage and canned baby food.

Variety meat shipments were 25 percent higher in June than in June 1960. Exports of hog casings were 74 percent above those of June 1960; shipments of other natural casings, however, were 29 percent lower.

Mohair exports of 618,000 pounds in June were 12 percent below June 1960.

Shipments of all types of hides and skins were higher in June than in the same month in 1960. Cattle hide exports were up 17 percent; calf-skins, 30; kip skins, 147; and sheep and lamb skins, 33.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, June 1960 and 1961  
and January-June 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	June			January-June		
	1960	1961	Percent change	1960	1961	Percent change
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Lard.....	62,724	31,894	-49	343,269	213,319	-38
Inedible tallow and greases <u>1/</u> .....	122,033	157,262	+29	904,445	858,532	-5
Edible tallow and greases <u>2/</u> .....	3,278	1,235	-62	11,088	6,125	-45
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	2,143	2,458	+15	13,696	15,760	+15
Pork.....	3,584	6,387	+78	34,802	33,758	-3
Lamb and mutton.....	169	186	+10	697	909	+30
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	270	379	+40	1,293	1,504	+16
Canned.....	115	75	-35	572	651	+14
Baby food, canned.....	214	49	-77	1,188	654	-45
Other canned meats.....	53	105	+98	932	526	-44
Total red meat.....	6,548	9,639	+47	53,180	53,762	+1
Variety meats.....	8,167	10,205	+25	55,992	58,929	+5
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	595	1,034	+74	4,230	5,191	+23
Other natural.....	620	442	-29	2,762	2,510	-9
Mohair.....	700	618	-12	7,955	8,421	+6
Hides and skins:						
(1,000 pieces)						
Cattle.....	459	537	+17	2,973	3,812	+28
Calf.....	101	131	+30	831	1,242	+49
Kip.....	19	47	+147	180	266	+48
Sheep and lamb.....	180	240	+33	908	1,303	+44

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal greases, fats, and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

U.S. Department of Commerce.

AUSTRALIA SHIPS BEEF  
TO NORTH AMERICA

Six ships left Australia in July with 17,318,000 pounds of frozen beef for the United States and Canada.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <u>1/</u>	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Hispaniola.....	July 9	New York	3,625
		Philadelphia	1,047
		Boston	754
Ellen Bakke.....	do. 11	Los Angeles	552
		San Francisco	93
		Portland	65
		Seattle	256
Orsova.....	do. 12	Los Angeles	235
		San Francisco	188
Baltic Sea.....	do. 19	New York	2,831
		Philadelphia	470
		Boston	909
		Montreal	116
		Toronto	14
Essex.....	do. 21	New York	2,014
		Philadelphia	344
		Boston	514
		Montreal	52
Coolgardie.....	do. 21	Los Angeles	1,310
		San Francisco	1,729
		Seattle	152
		Vancouver	48

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

The Port Nelson will arrive in New York on August 10<sup>1</sup> with 73,920 pounds of mutton for that city.

U.S. AND CANADIAN IMPORTS  
OF MEXICAN STRAWBERRIES

U.S. imports of Mexican frozen strawberries between July 16 and 31 are estimated to be 196,000 pounds.



U.S. purchases from Mexico between January 1 and July 31 now total 27.5 million pounds. Canadian imports in the same period are estimated to be 3.6 million.

#### PAKISTAN EXPECTS GOOD TEA CROP

Favorable growing weather has brightened the prospects for a bumper tea crop in Pakistan.

The Commerce Ministry estimates that the crop will reach 57 million pounds. If this quantity is produced, the crop will be the largest on record.

Under the government tea policy announced in June, 45 million pounds will be allocated for the internal market and 5 million for export. An additional allocation may be made later for the export market, but only if local requirements are met in full.

#### CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS CONTINUE UPTREND

Canadian wheat and flour exports continue at a high level.

Shipments from July 1960 through April 1961 totaled 257 million bushels--about 11.5 percent larger than in the first 10 months of 1959-60.

Exports in the fiscal year ending June 30 may reach 340 million bushels. These shipments will be Canada's largest exports of wheat and flour in postwar years, excepting the 347 million bushels in 1951-52 and the 392 million in 1952-53. July-May exports are estimated at about 302 million bushels.

Wheat exports during July-April 1960-61 totaled 225 million bushels, compared with 199.5 million a year earlier. The increase was due to larger shipments to Europe and Asia, notably West Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.S.S.R., and the new market, China.

Wheat exports to the Western Hemisphere were just above the 8.4 million bushels shipped to that area in July-April of 1959-60. Exports to Africa decreased about 6 million bushels, due mostly to smaller shipments to the Republic of South Africa.

Flour exports during July-April 1960-61 totaled 31.3 million bushels--about 600,000 larger than in the previous season. The United Kingdom continues to be the principal market for Canadian flour. Other markets of importance are the West Indies, Norway, Japan, Lebanon, and Ghana.

Exports of wheat and flour from August 1960 through May 1961 (the first 10 months of the Canadian marketing year) are estimated at about 280 million bushels, compared with 235 million a year earlier.

(Continued on following page)



**WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-April 1959-60  
and July-April 1960-61**

Country of destination	July-April 1959-60			July-April 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
United States .....	600	1,244	1,844	1,393	1,043	2,436
Central America .....	113	1,602	1,715	28	1,519	1,547
Federation of West Indies .....	1	4,090	4,091	2/	3,809	3,809
Cuba .....	1	131	132	6	897	903
Chile .....	--	18	18	--	531	531
Ecuador .....	972	--	972	1,254	1	1,255
Peru .....	2,722	6	2,728	1,816	5	1,821
Venezuela .....	3,075	4	3,079	3,172	26	3,198
Others .....	886	1,049	1,935	924	660	1,584
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>16,514</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>8,491</b>	<b>17,084</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria .....	2,865	--	2,865	946	--	946
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	9,436	116	9,552	10,275	128	10,403
Czechoslovakia .....	--	--	--	6,145	--	6,145
France .....	3,606	--	3,606	6,725	--	6,725
Germany, West .....	20,926	1	20,927	25,509	--	25,509
Ireland .....	1,131	--	1,131	2,517	--	2,517
Italy .....	2,142	--	2,142	14,493	1	14,494
Netherlands .....	5,865	3	5,868	5,412	5	5,417
Norway .....	2,649	--	2,649	2,975	1,012	3,987
Poland .....	4,872	--	4,872	--	--	--
Switzerland .....	6,251	--	6,251	4,516	--	4,516
United Kingdom .....	66,725	11,739	78,464	62,257	10,949	73,206
U.S.S.R. ....	--	--	--	4,647	--	4,647
Others .....	2,330	90	2,420	1,413	148	1,561
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>128,798</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>140,747</b>	<b>147,830</b>	<b>12,243</b>	<b>160,073</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
Ceylon .....	--	923	923	--	567	567
China (Mainland) .....	--	--	--	6,029	--	6,029
India .....	5,940	--	5,940	3,955	--	3,955
Iraq .....	2,033	--	2,033	--	--	--
Israel .....	1,030	--	1,030	2,106	68	2,174
Japan .....	34,468	934	35,402	46,437	1,324	47,761
Lebanon .....	387	33	420	--	1,314	1,314
Pakistan .....	3,139	18	3,157	2,091	2/	2,091
Philippines .....	1,393	4,049	5,442	655	2,343	2,998
Others .....	927	1,886	2,813	890	1,949	2,839
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>49,317</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>57,160</b>	<b>62,163</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>69,728</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria .....	1,863	--	1,863	--	--	--
Ghana .....	--	1,362	1,362	--	1,626	1,626
Republic of South Africa .....	5,395	--	5,395	1,065	--	1,065
Others .....	265	1,417	1,682	455	1,372	1,827
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,523</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>4,518</b>
<b>Oceania</b> .....	<b>--</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Unspecified <sup>3/</sup></b> .....	<b>5,491</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4,915</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>199,499</b>	<b>30,733</b>	<b>230,232</b>	<b>225,334</b>	<b>31,334</b>	<b>256,668</b>

<sup>1/</sup> In grain equivalent. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bushels. <sup>3/</sup> Includes seed wheat (July-April 1959-60, and July-March 1960-61).

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

CANADA INCREASES ACREAGE  
FOR WHEAT AND OATS

Preliminary estimates of Canadian grain acreage indicate substantial increases for wheat, oats, and mixed grain but reductions for barley and rye.

Despite increased acreage, production of all grains is expected to be small because of extended drought.

Wheat plantings in 1961 are estimated at 23.8 million acres 0.6 million above the 1960 area but 0.3 million below the 1950-59 average. The Prairie Provinces account for 23.2 million acres of the area. Increases are divided fairly evenly among the 3 provinces.

Durum acreage this year is more than double the small 1960 plantings. The current estimate of 1.8 million acres has been exceeded only once. The greater part of the increase is in Saskatchewan.

The area seeded to oats is estimated at 11.6 million acres, compared with 11.1 million a year ago. Barley plantings of 6.1 million acres are considerably below the 1960 figure and the 1950-59 average. Rye seedings of 0.5 million acres are only slightly below the 1960 area but 40 percent below the average.

The area in summerfallow is estimated at 24.4 million acres--above both 1960 and the 1950-59 average.

## GRAIN: Canadian acreage, 1961, with comparisons

Crop	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Winter wheat.....	634	425	525	550
Spring wheat.....	23,483	22,640	22,673	23,242
Total.....	24,117	23,065	23,198	23,792
Oats.....	11,018	11,391	11,147	11,583
Barley.....	8,509	8,289	7,360	6,090
Rye.....	867	517	543	520
Mixed grain.....	1,537	1,500	1,381	1,563
Corn.....	443	489	514	510
Buckwheat.....	124	83	85	78
Summerfallow.....	23,640	24,525	29,938	24,372

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR THAILAND'S RICE CROP

Thailand may increase rice production again in 1961-62.

Favorable rains and increased acreage point to a larger crop than in 1960-61. The estimate for the 1960-61 crop has been revised upward to 7.8 million metric tons (17,200 million pounds) of rough rice from the previous estimate of 7,462,000 (16,500).

Milled rice exports in 1961 are now forecast at 1.6 million tons. The earlier estimate was 1.4 million.

Exports in the first half of 1960 were the highest in 10 years. June shipments, at 143,503 tons, brought the total to 906,527, compared with 613,720 in January-June 1960. Government-to-government sales increased; demand from traditional markets has been strong, especially in Hong Kong and Malaya.

July and August exports are expected to continue at a high level--over 100,000 tons a month. Largest deliveries will be 70,000 tons to Indonesia under government-to-government contract, and commercial sales of 60,000 to the Philippines.

## U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS RISE 2 PERCENT

U.S. feed grain exports from July 1960 through June 1961 were 11.0 million tons--up 2 percent from the 10.8 million shipped in the same months of 1959-60.

In general, exports to major markets in Northern Europe were down from last year, but shipments to other areas increased.

Corn shipments were 6.6 million tons--up 25 percent from last year's exports of 5.3 million. Increased shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium, Japan, Spain, and Italy were largely responsible for the record exports.

Export of oats totaled 388,000 tons--down 34 percent from a year ago. Shipments to West Germany and the Netherlands were considerably lower than in the previous year.

Barley exports reached 1.8 million tons--24 percent less than last year's shipments of 2.4 million. Decreased exports to West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Poland were mainly responsible for the drop.

Sorghum shipments totaled 2.2 million tons--down 13 percent from last year's exports of 2.5 million. Denmark, West Germany, and the United Kingdom took less than a year ago but these losses were offset somewhat by increased shipments to Japan, the Netherlands, and Canada.



## FEED GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-June 1959-60 and July-June 1960-61

Country of destination	Corn <sup>1/</sup>	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-June 1959-60:					
Canada .....	538,660:	48 :	1,338:	2,439:	542,485
Other Western Hemisphere .....	146,437:	4,615 :	179,357:	14,386:	344,795
Austria .....	214,070:	5,177 :	80,267:	12,688:	312,202
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	293,177:	35,942 :	148,192:	603,859:	1,081,170
Denmark .....	47,764:	13,267 :	204,398:	216,686:	482,115
France .....	17,373:	— :	— :	— :	17,373
West Germany .....	456,211:	177,877 :	482,515:	198,570:	1,315,173
Greece .....	37,152:	— :	26,860:	2,134:	66,146
Ireland .....	80,057:	508 :	13,792:	2,035:	96,391
Italy .....	39,229:	3,785 :	31,220:	251:	74,485
Netherlands .....	807,280:	296,767 :	411,996:	586,775:	2,102,818
Norway .....	16,249:	— :	22,608:	107,479:	146,336
Poland .....	47,874:	— :	347,546:	70,845:	466,265
Spain .....	33,695:	— :	74,373:	— :	108,068
Sweden .....	17,811:	26,584 :	1,856:	35,731:	81,982
Switzerland .....	21,754:	18,791 :	28,857:	1,939:	71,341
United Kingdom .....	1,914,859:	2,032 :	67,174:	386,713:	2,370,778
Other Europe .....	22,132:	170 :	3,420:	4:	25,726
India .....	90,409:	— :	— :	— :	90,409
Israel .....	104,160:	17 :	29,974:	217,958:	352,109
Japan .....	199,928:	— :	54,649:	— :	254,577
Other Asia and Oceania .....	46,728:	77 :	145,410:	— :	192,215
Egypt .....	72,300:	— :	5,750:	9,893:	87,943
Other Africa .....	50,176:	— :	28,620:	50,029:	128,825
Total .....	5,315,485:	585,657 :	2,390,172:	2,520,414:	10,811,728
July-June 1960-61:					
Canada .....	806,780:	72 :	28,509:	15,754:	851,115
Other Western Europe .....	134,563:	3,190 :	42,176:	38,522:	218,451
Austria .....	194,037:	3,476 :	55,070:	11,081:	263,664
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	467,331:	35,206 :	93,657:	411,286:	1,007,480
Denmark .....	18,668:	1,267 :	74,341:	49,503:	143,779
France .....	5,016:	— :	— :	1,130:	6,146
West Germany .....	356,962:	27,257 :	207,591:	71,275:	663,085
Greece .....	105,630:	— :	51,693:	4,399:	161,722
Ireland .....	104,440:	— :	1,524:	— :	105,964
Italy .....	106,971:	7,875 :	58,002:	17,502:	190,350
Netherlands .....	1,091,220:	280,091 :	232,813:	704,962:	2,309,086
Norway .....	44,760:	— :	508:	43,966:	89,234
Poland .....	60,412:	— :	246,073:	97,359:	403,844
Spain .....	233,726:	— :	202,152:	238:	436,116
Sweden .....	6,962:	1,040 :	2,754:	6,723:	17,479
Switzerland .....	8,299:	28,906 :	25,643:	10,591:	73,439
United Kingdom .....	1,893,113:	— :	6,292:	293,900:	2,193,305
Other Europe .....	21,285:	14 :	8,817:	197:	30,313
India .....	100,609:	— :	— :	53,246:	153,855
Israel .....	113,520:	— :	43,134:	184,609:	341,263
Japan .....	607,219:	— :	— :	143,866:	751,085
Other Asia and Oceania .....	37,339:	119 :	363,785:	12,189:	413,432
Egypt .....	39,775:	— :	— :	— :	39,775
Other Africa .....	65,597:	— :	64,248:	22,080:	151,925
Total .....	6,624,234:	388,513 :	1,808,782:	2,194,378:	11,015,907

<sup>1/</sup> Includes seed, except sweet corn and exports for relief or charity.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

WHEAT INCLUDED IN ITALY-U.S.S.R.  
BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

A new bilateral trade agreement between Italy and the U.S.S.R. envisages Italian imports of 800,000 metric tons of Soviet wheat (29.4 million bushels) from 1962 through 1965.

This quantity represents a 70-percent increase over the corresponding figure of 470,000 tons (17.3 million bushels) specified in the agreement for 1958 through 1961.

The 800,000 tons, however, is only a target figure and is subject to change at negotiations to be held by representatives of the 2 countries before the beginning of each of the 4 years. At each of these meetings, the detailed lists of commodities to be exchanged during the immediately succeeding year will be determined.

The 1958-61 agreement specified only durum wheat, but the variety or varieties Italy will import under the new agreement are still to be determined. The old agreement also provided for Italian imports of 15,000 tons (689,000 bushels) of barley, 10,000 tons (689,000 bushels) of oats, and 50,000 tons (not quite 2 million bushels) of corn from the U.S.S.R., but information about similar imports under the new agreement is not yet available.

The new agreement lists many other commodities to be exchanged by the 2 countries.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS  
LOWER IN JUNE

U.S. exports of all types of cotton totaled 250,000 running bales in June--considerably below the 387,000 shipped in May, and less than half the 502,000 in June of the preceding season.

Exports from August 1960 through June 1961 amounted to 6,333,000 bales--3 percent less than the comparable 1959-60 figure of 6,507,000 bales. As expected, exports in the latter part of the season ran somewhat behind a year earlier. Shipments for the full 1960-61 season likely were about 6.5 million running bales, compared with 7.2 million in the previous season, and an annual average of 5.1 million during the past 5 seasons. Registrations for exports under the 1961-62 payment-in-kind program reached 1,351,000 running bales as of August 4, compared with 943,000 on approximately the same date a year earlier.

Comparable figures in 500-pound gross weight bales, and destinations of the August-June 1960-61 exports will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.



## INDIA ANNOUNCES COTTON EXPORT QUOTA

India announced an additional export quota on July 29 totaling about 48,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton for shipment through August.

Half of the quota is for Bengal Desi cotton, while the remainder is to be other varieties that have a staple length of 3/4-inch or less. A small quantity, 2,400 bales, is reserved for cooperatives in cotton-producing areas, and 45,600 bales will be allotted to shippers who have exported cotton within the past 5 years. Export licenses will be issued on a "first-come-first-serve" basis, with not more than 2,400 bales going to any shipper.

This is the fifth export quota announcement of the current Indian cotton season (September-August), and brings the total quantity to about 208,000 bales.

U.S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS  
MAINTAINED THROUGH JUNE

U.S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, amounted to 325,000 running bales during the first 11 months (August-June) of the 1960-61 season.

This figure is only slightly larger than the 324,000 bales shipped in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Quantities shipped to principal destinations from August 1960 through June 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 155,000 bales (181,000); Japan 94,000 (67,000); United Kingdom 40,000 (34,000); Canada 15,000 (17,000); and France 14,000 (6,000).

Linters exports in June totaled 31,000 bales, compared with 30,000 in May, and 17,000 in June 1960.

## RECORD WHEAT CROP IN INDIA

The 1961 wheat production in India exceeded the previous record in 1960 by 5 percent, according to recently revised official estimates.

The 1961 outturn of 398 million bushels was due to unprecedented yields, which more than offset a reduction in acreage. The area harvested is reported at 31.8 million acres, compared with 32.5 million in 1960.

As a result of the bumper crop and heavy imports under the Public Law 480 program, adequate supplies are available in markets at prices generally lower than those of the past 2 years.

## ITALY'S WHEAT PRODUCTION LARGER

Italy's 1961 wheat crop, now estimated at 290 million bushels, is at the 1950-54 level and well above earlier expectations.

The current estimate is 16 percent above the small 1960 harvest. As harvest time approached, the outlook for the crop improved progressively. Outturns in southern areas are proving much better than earlier prospects indicated. Conditions have been least favorable in Sardinia, Piedmont, and Tuscany.

Imports for the current marketing year are expected to total about 48 million bushels. Total consumption for the country is estimated at 330 million bushels.

CANADA INVOKES ARTIFICIAL DUTY  
VALUATION ON U.S. POTATOES

Canada has declared the f.o.b. value of imports of U.S. potatoes into Western Canada (Port Arthur west) to be \$2.78 per 100 pounds, effective August 5.

Any U.S. potatoes sold for export to Canada at less than this value f.o.b. U.S. shipping points will be taxed the amount of the difference. The standard duty of 37.5 cents per 100 pounds continues in effect.

If a U.S. exporter sells potatoes f.o.b. a U.S. shipping point at \$2.00 per cwt., the total duty and tax will be 78 cents plus 37.5 cents for a total of \$1.155.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED DECLINE;  
PRODUCTS DROP SHARPLY

U.S. exports of flaxseed, linseed oil, and linseed cake and meal in the marketing year ending June 30, declined sharply from a year earlier, reflecting increased exportable supplies from other countries.

Flaxseed exports, at almost 7 million bushels, were 1 million less than last year. Almost two-thirds of the total went to the Netherlands and virtually all of the remainder to other Western European countries.

Linseed oil exports dropped to only 24 million pounds--less than one-half the 1959-60 volume. Over 90 percent of the total moved to Western Europe, of which four-fifths went to the Netherlands.

Exports of linseed cake and meal were down 40 percent from the previous year, when severe drought in Western Europe necessitated large imports of feed grains. As with flaxseed and linseed oil, the bulk of the cake and meal went to Western Europe, with 85 percent of the total to the Netherlands.

FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL, AND LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL: United States exports by  
country of destination, years beginning July 1, 1958-60

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed			Linseed oil <sup>1/</sup>			Linseed cake and meal		
	1958	1959 <sup>2/</sup>	1960 <sup>2/</sup>	1958	1959 <sup>2/</sup>	1960 <sup>2/</sup>	1958	1959 <sup>2/</sup>	1960 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America:									
Barbados.....	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	85
Canada.....	1,168	368	125	286	1,027	212	310	1,012	700
Cuba.....	---	3/	---	897	668	31	---	---	---
Mexico.....	4	39	---	147	103	145	---	---	---
Netherlands Antilles....	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
Panama.....	---	---	---	---	1	22	---	---	---
Trinidad.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	162	264	252
Other.....	---	---	---	43	80	59	5	---	---
Total.....	1,172	407	125	1,373	1,879	475	477	1,276	1,037
South America:									
British Guiana.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	---
Chile.....	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---
Colombia.....	2	3/	3/	247	225	206	---	---	6
Ecuador.....	---	---	---	7	---	4	---	---	---
Peru.....	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	3/	---	---	250	117	97	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	22	12	77	---
Total.....	2	3/	1	504	344	331	12	98	6
Europe:									
Azores.....	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	391	745	993	8	---	---	---	620	336
Denmark.....	---	---	56	---	---	---	---	---	---
France.....	627	347	486	80	4,898	7	1,614	---	533
Germany, West.....	---	41	81	2	5	5	5,329	9,069	4,027
Greece.....	16	---	---	---	18	---	---	---	---
Italy.....	164	163	160	10	1	28	---	1,207	---
Netherlands.....	3,375	4,747	4,426	5,715	23,825	18,821	6,962	53,475	32,915
Norway.....	81	176	42	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	---	188	347	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rumania.....	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	---	---	---	31	11	1	---	---	---
Sweden.....	---	---	13	2	14	21	---	---	---
Switzerland.....	60	175	152	---	9,480	26	---	552	---
United Kingdom.....	97	310	---	---	9,529	2,415	---	---	---
Total.....	4,811	6,892	6,757	5,848	47,781	21,326	13,905	64,923	37,811
Africa.....	---	---	---	---	2	6	---	---	---
Asia:									
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	30	17	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	20	674	80	1	---	31	---	551	---
Korea, South.....	---	43	---	5	6	8	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---
Philippines.....	---	---	---	340	206	422	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	72	103	109	---	---	---
Total.....	20	717	80	448	335	570	---	551	---
Oceania:									
Australia.....	---	---	---	---	---	928	---	---	---
Other.....	---	---	---	3	2	4	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	---	3	2	932	---	---	---
Grand total.....	6,005	8,016	6,963	8,176	4/50,522	23,640	14,394	66,848	38,854

<sup>1/</sup> Crude and refined oil combined as such.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes 179,360 pounds whose destination is not indicated.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

## SALE OF DANISH RAPESEED UNDER NEGOTIATION

In Denmark, a new voluntary arrangement for the sale of rapeseed is being negotiated by the country's agricultural officials and the margarine industry.

As originally planned, the industry had agreed to purchase over 18,000 metric tons (19,840 short tons) of this year's rapeseed output. Negotiations, however, have now reached a standstill, and a committee has been established to work out a new solution.

Difficulties seem attributable to the mild winter, which caused the rapeseed yield to be considerably larger than anticipated--25,000 metric tons (27,560 short tons) is presently estimated. Production in 1960 was only about 14,000 tons.

Agricultural negotiators have now expressed the desire that the margarine industry take over the entire harvest this year. The margarine factories, however, are not interested in such an arrangement and maintain their offer was for 18,000 tons, and the price agreed upon was 1.15 kroners per kilogram (7.6 U.S. cents per pound) for winter rape and 1.05 kroners (6.9 cents) for spring rape. Consequently, the remaining 7,000 tons would be sold at the world market price, which it is assumed would reach a maximum of about 70 ore per kilogram (4.6 cents per pound).

The aforementioned offer is considered unacceptable by agricultural officials because it would result in a lower price than anticipated. In addition, the farmers who sold their production first would obtain the price stipulated for the 18,000 tons, whereas those who sold their crops later would receive the world market price, which presumably would be lower.

The agricultural negotiators have now decided to refer the matter to the Minister of Agriculture. The arrangement with the margarine factories, however, is on a voluntary basis, and any new plans the Minister may issue to compensate the farmers must be approved by the Folketing (the Lower House of the Danish Parliament).

## PORTUGAL'S WHEAT CROP SMALL

The 1961 wheat crop in Portugal is the smallest harvested in many years.

The preliminary estimate is 11.7 million bushels--less than half the 1950-54 average of 23.5 million. Last year's crop was also much below average.

Normal consumption is estimated at about 26 million bushels; therefore sizable imports will be required this year to cover requirements. Not only is production small but carryover stocks were much below average, following the small 1960 production.



## AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Recent rains throughout eastern Australia have enhanced prospects for the country's wheat crop, which has been deteriorating because of dryness.

Below-normal rainfall was causing concern in most wheat areas except Western Australia. Dryness also prevented fulfillment of seeding plans, which called for a substantial expansion in wheat acreage. Rains during late July improved the acreage outlook and allowed seeding to be resumed in some parts.

If conditions are normal the remainder of the season, the crop outturn should be average or better.

U.S. SOYBEAN EXPORTS MAINTAIN RECORD HIGH;  
EDIBLE OILS AND OILCAKES DOWN

U.S. soybeans continued moving to foreign markets at a record rate through June of the current marketing year, although the margin of increase from a year earlier declined significantly from April through June.

Exports of edible oils (soybean and cottonseed) increased sharply in June from a month earlier, but the cumulative total for the first three-quarters of the year was 230 million pounds less than in the comparable period last year. And, despite a substantial pickup in June shipments of soybean meal, cumulative exports of all oilcakes and meals continued to be far below last year's level.

Soybean exports from October 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961, at a record 111.7 million bushels, were only 1.5 percent larger than exports in the first 9 months of last year. The decline from 11.4 million bushels exported in May to 7.7 million in June resulted from sharply reduced quantities shipped to all Western European buyers and to Canada. Sales to Japan increased 10 percent.

Exports of edible oils through June, at 842.5 million pounds, were one-fifth less than last year and one-fifth less than the record 1,083.5 million pounds shipped in October-June 1956-57. About 45 percent of the total moved out under Title I of Public Law 480 and the remainder was dollar sales.

Cottonseed oil exports in June dropped to 17.6 million pounds--the lowest monthly volume since October. About two-thirds of the total was the dollar sale of 11.2 million pounds to Mexico. Exports of cottonseed oil during October-June were one-fourth less than in last year's comparable period.

Soybean oil exports jumped to 84.4 million pounds in June, mainly because of the 61.1 million pounds of oil sold to Spain for dollars. October-June exports to Spain totaled 259.3 million pounds against 225.7 million in the comparable period last year. As of June 30, about 62 million pounds remained to be taken by Spain from the early spring purchase of 75,000 metric tons (165 million pounds).



June exports of oilcakes and meals consisted mainly of 28,000 tons to Japan, 17,000 to Canada, and 10,000 tons each to Spain and the Netherlands--all soybean meal. Cumulative shipments of all cakes and meals during the first 9 months were down one-fourth from last year.

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKES AND MEALS: U.S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1958 and 1959; October-June 1959 and 1960

Item	Unit	1958-59	1959-60 1/	October-June	
				1959-60 1/	1960-61 1/
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	110.1	141.3	110.0	111.7
Oil equivalent..	Million pounds	1,208.6	1,551.1	1,207.7	1,227.0
Meal equivalent..	1,000 short tons	2,608.7	3,284.5	2,557.3	2,626.1
Edible oils:					
Soybean.....	Million pounds	930.4	952.8	646.2	529.0
Cottonseed.....	do.	404.2	503.3	426.8	313.5
Total.....	do.	1,334.6	1,456.1	1,073.0	842.5
Cakes and meals					
Soybean.....	1,000 short tons	512.2	648.7	524.2	470.6
Cottonseed.....	do.	27.3	140.2	124.3	37.5
Linseed.....	do.	31.2	62.6	50.0	26.2
Total.2/.....		581.0	866.9	705.6	538.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Bureau of the Census.

ARGENTINA NOT LIKELY TO SUSTAIN  
VEGETABLE OIL EXPORT INCREASE

Argentine exports of edible vegetable oils from April through June, the first quarter of the current marketing year, were more than 3 times larger than in the comparable quarter of 1960.

The country, however, is not expected to maintain the increase during the remainder of the year.

Higher world prices and the removal of taxes on Argentine exports have increased the country's competitive position. Because exports for the total marketing year (April 1961-March 1962) are expected to be down moderately from last year's level, shipments during the rest of the year probably will be down sharply from a year earlier. The reduction (a) would reflect reduced sunflower seed production, which is down 25 percent (200,000 tons or about 55,000 tons of oil) from last year's crop and (b) would not be offset by

higher cottonseed production and a slight rise in peanut output. Reduced production of sunflower seed reflects a slight decline in acreage and a sharp reduction from last year's high yields.

VEGETABLE OIL: Argentine exports, year beginning April 1,  
annual 1960, April-June 1960, 1961

Item	April 1960-	April-June	
	March 1961 <sup>1/</sup>	1960	1961 <sup>2/</sup>
		<u>Metric tons</u>	
Sunflower seed oil.....	21,719	---	17,120
Peanut oil.....	52,590	4,459	5,965
Olive oil.....	9,893	2,410	90
Cottonseed oil.....	4,495	---	566
Total.....	88,697	6,869	23,741

<sup>1/</sup> Totals for 1959 were 3,000 tons; for 1958, 91,000 tons.

<sup>2/</sup> Unofficial trade data.

WEST GERMANY SUBSIDIZES  
POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION

West Germany has established a subsidy program for the production of poultry under 8 months of age.

The program was authorized by a law recently passed by the West German Bundesrat (Parliament). The subsidies will reportedly be paid to compensate poultry producers because (a) West German feed prices are supported at a high level and (b) import "equalization" fees are charged against imported feed grains.

The subsidies, which will be paid to poultrymen by the processing plants, are as follows: chickens, 41 U.S. cents per pound live weight or 6.12 cents per pound ready-to-cook weight; ducks, 6.69 or 7.82 cents, respectively; geese, 6.8 or 9.87 cents, respectively; and turkeys, 6.12 or 6.8 cents, respectively.

New regulations on the labeling of imported poultry were announced simultaneously. Effective August 5, all outer shipping boxes or crates must bear the name of the country of origin in letters 40 millimeters high. After October 1, all bags or package overwraps must bear the name of the country of origin in letters 20 millimeters high. After April 1, 1962, a lead 15 millimeters in diameter that names the country of origin in letters 3 millimeters high must be fastened to a wing of all imported whole or half birds.

(Continued on following page)

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Official Business

(Continued from page 23)

West Germany has become the principal foreign market for U.S. poultry. In 1955, only 56,000 pounds of U.S. frozen poultry were exported to West Germany, but this amount has increased to 81.6 million pounds in 1960. During the first 6 months of 1961, U.S. poultry exports to West Germany rose more than 10 million pounds, or 33 percent, over the first 6 months of 1960.

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